

# What you need to know about *MRSA* in school

## What is MRSA (mur-sa)?

(Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*)

- ⬆ A type of “staph” infection
- ⬆ Often causes skin infections
- ⬆ Resistant to many antibiotics, including penicillin

## How do you get MRSA?

- ⬆ Skin to skin contact with someone who has a MRSA infection
- ⬆ Contact with items and surfaces that have MRSA on them

## What does it look like?

- ⬆ A spider or bug bite
- ⬆ A pimple or boil
- ⬆ An infection that may have redness, swelling, drainage and may be painful

## How is MRSA treated?

By a healthcare provider who may:

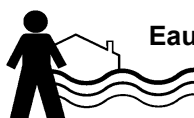
- ⬆ Drain the infection and/or
- ⬆ Give an antibiotic

## Stop the spread of MRSA

- ⬆ Wash hands often with warm, soapy water
- ⬆ Use alcohol-based hand gel when soap and water are not available (supervise young children)
- ⬆ Do not share personal items (bar soap, towels, clothing and razors)
- ⬆ Do not touch other people’s cuts or bandages
- ⬆ Cover all wounds with a clean, dry bandage taped on all four sides
- ⬆ Keep child home from school if wound drainage cannot be contained by a bandage
- ⬆ Clean shared surfaces (keyboards, desks and doorknobs)
- ⬆ If given an antibiotic, take all of the doses unless your doctor tells you to stop
- ⬆ Do not share antibiotics with other people or save them
- ⬆ Avoid whirlpools or hot tubs

**Wash your hands often!**

**Remember all health information is confidential.**



Eau Claire City-County  
**Health Department**



Reference: Centers for Disease  
Control and Prevention